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An interview between Miss Ruth Van Deman and Dr. Hildegard Kneeland of the Bureau of Home Economics, delivered in the Department of Agriculture period of the National Farm and Home Hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC Stations, Tuesday, October 18, 1932. ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

MISS VAN DEMAN: How do you do, Everybody:

We're all interested nowadays in cutting down expenses. And we all know that one of the best ways of performing this little trick is by producing at home some of the things we used to buy. So I have asked Miss Kneeland to come over to the studio with me today and talk to you about reducing cash expenditures by home production.

Miss Kneeland, suppose you start us off by telling us where some of the biggest savings can be made by producing at home.

MISS KNEELAND: All right, Miss Van Deman. If you're thinking of farm families, of course we all know that one of the biggest savings comes right out of the garden and orchard. There's certainly no better way of keeping down expenses than by raising your own fruits and vegetables and preserving them for winter use. The average family needs at least one hundred dollars worth of vegetables and fruits during the year -- in fact almost two hundred dollars worth is recommended for an adequate diet. And it's often possible to produce every bit of this at home. For the family with a garden, "plan, plant, preserve, and prosper" is more than a slogan.

MISS VAN DEMAN: Yes, I quite agree with you, Miss Kneeland. And that holds for lots of city families also, I suppose?

MISS KNEELAND: It certainly does. But for them we might change the wording a bit, and say "Do your shopping in your own back yard."

MISS VAN DEMAN: Exactly. And I suppose we might add "Do your canning in your own kitchen." But how about this matter of home canning, Miss Kneeland? Do you think it always pays to do it?

MISS KNEELAND: Well, that all depends. If you raise the food yourself and know the right methods, it certainly does. The small expenses you have for fuel, sugar, jars and so forth, don't begin to equal the cost of the ready-canned product. But if you have to buy the food you're canning, you're apt to save very little, unless you get it while the price is at its lowest. I know a housewife, for example, who recently put up some canned fruit that cost her twenty-three cents a jar, and she could have bought the best quality of commercial product for twenty-five cents. For her four hours of work she had a saving of forty cents, which made her time worth only ten cents an hour. That's something, of course. But if she'd watched prices more carefully she could probably have done much better.

MISS VAN DEMAN: That reminds me of another question I wish you'd answer for us.

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What would you say is the highest amount the housewife can hope to save per hour by home production?

MISS KNEELAND: Well, I shouldn't like to be too positive about answering that question, for skill and speed have so much to do with it. But I know personally of a number of cases where the savings amounted to more than two dollars an hour. These figures weren't arrived at by guess work, either, but by careful recording on paper of the time spent on the job and the money spent for supplies, fuel, and other items.

MISS VAN DEMAN: Well, I think we're all agreed that earnings of two dollars or more an hour are not to be sneezed at, I wish you'd tell us just what kinds of jobs these were.

MISS KNEELAND: Well, there were several kinds, Miss Van Deman. But all of them were jobs that required a good deal of skill and none of them were highly standardized. One happened to be making a fruit cake. Several were special jobs in laundering. But most of them were sewing jobs -- the more difficult types of sewing, such as making coats or silk dresses.

In doing most home sewing, of course, the housewife's time is worth a good deal less than two dollars an hour, even if she's a very speedy worker. In fact, it may run as low as ten cents a hour in making the simpler kinds of garments, such as aprons, underwear, and house dresses. For the manufacturers can turn these out so cheaply, that you can buy the ready-made garment for not much more than the cost of the material.

MISS VAN DEMAN: But how about making over clothing, where you don't have to buy any material? I suppose the savings would run much higher there?

MISS KNEELAND: Yes, they do. In fact, one of the two-dollar-an-hour jobs I was mentioning happened to be making a child's coat out of old material.

But I don't want to give the impression that making clothes out of new material usually doesn't pay. It certainly does pay, especially if you use good materials. For even if your time isn't worth very much an hour, the total savings mount up to a pretty tidy sum, in the course of the year. There probably are many housewives who stretch the family income to the tune of seventy-five dollars or more a year by home sewing.

MISS VAN DEMAN: What you say, Miss Kneeland, about small savings mounting up, reminds me of that troublesome question whether to buy your bread or to bake it at home. How do you feel about this?

MISS KNEELAND: Well, here again it's a question of whether you have the materials on hand. Many farm families, of course, are managing to supply themselves with all the flour they need, by grinding it at home, or by exchanging wheat for flour at the mill. And there's no doubt about its paying these families to bake bread at home. But if you have to buy your flour and other ingredients, the savings are, of course, pretty small. So unless you're particularly fond of home-made bread, you may prefer to spend your time on some job that pays better. For there are certainly plenty of jobs to choose from, if you're looking for ways of cutting down ex-

penses. And the total amount you can save by producing at home makes a pretty impressive figure, in times like these.

MISS VAN DEMAN: Thank you, Miss Kneeland, for all these practical suggestions. Now next week, Mr. K.F. Warner of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will be here with me to talk about Home-cured Meats.

Goodbye for this time.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's annual message to Congress. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.